SWAYED BY SECRET FORCES.

THE POLITICAL POWER OF THE OLD WORLD SOCIETIES.

KING GEORGE OF GREECE AT THE MERCY OF THE HETAIRIA—NAPOLEON AND THE CARBONARI—THE NIHILISTS IN RUSSIA.

Of all the factors in Old World politics there are none that are more potent and important than the secret societies by which Europe, Asia and Africa are honeycombed. Relatively, little is known concerning them, but the solution of the present crisis in the Levant may be said to depend entirely upon the wishes of the unknown leaders of one of these organizations, who alone can determine whether King George will remain on his tottering throne or become an exile from the land over which he has reigned, but hardly ruled, for the last four-and-thirty years. For monarch, Cabinet, Assembly and army of Greece are all subject to the despotism of the Ethnike Hetairia, the chief of which is of the Carbon with they knew would lease the full army of Greece are all subject to the despotism of the Ethnike Hetalria, the chief of which is generally believed to reside at Alexandria, while some of its principal leaders have been estab-

lished for years here in the United States. It is this society that has compelled King George to invade Turkish territory in Crete without any previous declaration of war against the Sublime Porte, an act which, from the point of view of international law, is fully as unjustifiable as the much decried Transvaal raid; and it is the same association that precipitated the trouble in the northern frontier of Greece when every nerve was being strained, not only by the Great Powers, but also by the Sultan and by King George himself, to avert hostilities and to bring about a pacific settlement of the trouble. Moreover, the popular feeling at Athens against the Crown Prince, or "Diadokus," is mainly due to the reluctance which he manifested in obeying the behests of the society to assume the offensive and hasten the attack upon the forces under Edhem Pache-a reluctance which was in no wise attributable to cowardice, as has been asserted, but solely to the pressing remonstrances on the part of his foreign relatives to allow them time to secure a compremise in every respect henorable and satisfactory to Greece. THE ARMY AND THE HETAIRIA.

Not only the major portion of the rank and file, but likewise the greater part of the corps of officers of the Greek Army, are affiliated to the Hetairia, and knowing the wishes and commands of the society, they naturally rebelled against being kept tack by the Crown Prince, and vented their anger by charging him with lacking courage, an imputation which they communicated to the foreign newspaper correspendents on the spot. Discipline is not the strong point of the Greeks who are the most passionate, unruly, and, above all, democratic people of Europe, and the officers and men of the regular army ended by joining in large numbers the guerillas who, on their own account, were making raids into Turkish territory. This was, of course, more than the Sultan could stand. He was prepared to abstain from treating acts of overheatility on the part of the irregulars as a casus belli, and to look upon their forays across his frontier as mere pieces of brigandage by irresponsible banditti. But the moment that officers and soldiers of the regular Greek Army in full uniform took part in the raids, the latter assumed quite a different aspect, and Edhem Pacha received orders from Constantinople to assume the offensive and to march upon the Crown Prince.

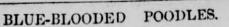
It is clear that, as soon as the moving spirits the Turkish invaders, they decided to withdraw from the game, and to await a more propitious opportunity for attaining the aims which they had in view, being particularly disappointed at the failure of their undertaking to precipitate a general European war, from which they had expected to reap golden results. This is evident from their neglect to play a number of valuable cards which they held in their hands, and which they would certainly have placed on the table had they seen any chance of winning the game. Thus, the European provinces of Turkey, as well as Servia, Bulgaria and even Rumania, literally swarm with Greeks nearly all affiliated of the Hetairia realized that the Greek Army as well as Servia, Bulgaria and even Rumania, literally swarm with Greeks nearly all affiliated to the Hetairia, and ready to rise at a moment's notice on receiving the word. This word was never given, nor was any endeavor made by the Hetairia to avail itself of the services of the several hundred thousand of its members who live at Constantinople and who are scattered throughout the various cities and seaports of Asia Minor. At Vienna, Paris, Frankfort for Asia Minor. At Vienna, Paris, Frankfort by the demands of the struggle between Austria and Prussia to demand from the latter territorial compensation along the Rhine, threatening otherwise to march to the assistance of Austria, which had lust inflicted a crushing defeat upon the Italian dust inflicted a crushing defeat upon the Italian at Custozza. Bismarck was on the point of yielding to the demands of Napoleon the Prussian defeat of Austria having been a very close affair, which had left the victor in a sadly weakened condition. But suddenly the demands of France were withdrawn, and Napoleon contented himself with requesting that the surrender of the struggle between Austria and Prussia to demand from the latter territorial compensation along the Rhine, threatening otherwise to march to the assistance of Austria, which had lust inflicted a crushing defeat upon the Italian at Custozza. Bismarck was on the point of yielding to the demands of Napoleon the Prussian defeat of Austria having been a very close with the demands of Austria having been a very close with the demands of Napoleon the Prussian demand from the latter territorial compensation along the Rhine, threatening otherwise to march to the assistance of Austria, which had lust inflicted a crushing defeat upon the Italian at Custozza. Bismarck was on the point of yielding to the demands of Austria having been a very close with the demands of Austria having been a very close with the demands of Austria having been a very close with the demands of Austria having been a very close with the demands of A of Asia Minor. At Vienna, Paris, Frankfort and London some of the leading financiers are Greeks belonging to the Hetairia, who, had they been commanded, might have worked wonders, not only by means of their local influence, but also with their purses. Yet not a sign was given to them that their assistance was required. In the opinion of the Hetairia, it would have been a useless waste of excellent material which might be found far more serviceable on another occasion. It being held necessary to secure some one to bear the brunt of the failure of the enterprise and of the popular odium that followed from the reverses sustained around Larissa, the Hetairia pitched upon the Crown Prince and branded him a coward for not having assumed the offensive from the very outset, and likewise abused the King for intrusting the army to inadequate leadership. Whether the society in question decides to keep the present dynasty on the throne or to overturn it, remains to be seen. It will doubtless depend, to a great extent, upon the state of public feeling, and be determined by the question as to whether the people stand in need of a scapegoat for the entire affair.

KING GEORGE'S VAST WEALTH.

It would be useless to waste any undue sympathy on King George if the Hetairia decides to turn him out. For he has never really considered himself anything else than a bird of passage at Athens, regarding Copenhagen as his real home, and it is there that he has built a magnificent palace, where all his art treasures and domestic belongings have been stored. Moreover, he has managed while at Athens to win an enormous fortune. He went there thirtyfour years ago with rearcely a cent in his pocket, his family being so poor that his sisters—the present Dowager Empress of Russia, the Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Cumberland -were forced, through motives of economy, to make their own hats and frocks. To-day he is admittedly one of the wealthiest sovereigns of Europe; and inasmuch as his fortune has certainly not been saved out of his civil list, which is so small that during the first twenty years of his reign the great Powers were induced in a sheer spirit of commiseration to contribute \$100,000 more to his Greek annual stipend, it naturally follows that there must be some truth in the stories current at Athens, according to which King George made millions by speculation in American wheat in conjunction with the late General Meredith Read, at the time when the Turko-Russian war of 1876-'77 had the effect of closing both the port and the grain markets of Odessa.

King George, like his brother, the Crown Prince of Denmark, is an extraordinarily fortunate speculator, differing therein from King Leopold of Belgium, King Oscar of Sweden, the French Royal Duke of Chartres and other stockjobbing monarchs and princes of the blood. So that if George, whose real baptismal name is William, is forced by the Hetairia to follow the example of his predecessor, King Otho, and to abandon the Grecian throne, he may be congratulated rather than pitied, since he will be able at length to reite without any comments. example of his predecessor, King Otho, and to abandon the Grecian throne, he may be congratulated rather than pitled, since he will be able at length to retire without any compunction to his own native country, to spend the remainder of his days among people who are infinitely more congenial to him than the Greeks, and in the enjoyment of a fortune that is simply colossal. Nor will there be any inclination on the part of the European courts to blame him personally for the present trouble. He has repeatedly been on the point of abdicating, and on cach occasion has remained on at the urgent that the cleverness and activity of the gallant one-armed officer who now commands in the clief the London police. The English had equal trouble with the Dacoits in Burmah, while on at least two occasions the Chinese Emperor has almost been rent in twain and wrecked through the secret societies which abound in what is known as "the Middle Kingdom," They are all the more powerful for being occult, and play so important a role in contemporary politics that it is just as well, in this manner, cursorily to draw attention to their baneful existence.

NAPOLEON HI'S TAME SUBMISSION. Napoleon III, too, remained throughout his reign submissively subject to the grand master of the Italian order of the Carbonari, which he had joined while residing with his mother at Rome. When Napoleon became Emperor he at first imagined himself to be powerful enough to be able to turn a deaf car to the commands of



A FRENCH BREED OF DOGS THAT HAS RECENTLY FOUND FAVOR.

BLACK CURLY HAIRED ANIMALS OF HIGH IN-TELLIGENCE-POINTS THAT COUNT IN THEIR FAVOR.

Among the passengers on one of the French steamers which arrived in this city last week were three blue-blooded French poodles, of the black, curly coated variety. They had travelled across the ocean to become members of the Meadowmere Kennels, at Southampton, Long Island. These are owned by Henry G. Trevor, whose name is known to dog-lovers all over the country as the patron and successful raiser of this particular canine breed. An ocean voyage is not a beneficial ex-perience for the poodles, and Mr. Trevor is as anxious to have them safe ashove here as they doubtless are to be once more on dry land. They are shipped in crates, and since all dogs are very much alike to the ship's employes, the valuable and aristocratic little animals do not receive the espe-cial attentions to which they are accustomed at home. The crates are placed in the stern, and the care of the dogs is given into the tender mercles

give them as much as they can possibly eat. "That is really the worst thing he could do," says Mr. Trevor, "and when the dogs get here I find sometimes that they have been fed nearly to

of the ship's butcher. He certainly feeds them

well, according to the French idea, which is to



MILO. (Champion of America.)

the Carbonari, and to be in a position to sever all death." This latest consignment appears to have

France were withdrawn, and Napoleon contented himself with requesting that the surrender of Venice by Austria to Italy, which Prussia had insisted on, should be made to him. Only after Napoleon's death did people become aware that his inexplicable withdrawal of demands, which were about to be conceded to the advantage of France, was solely due to the threats and commands which had reached him from his Carbonari associates in Italy. Indeed, much that is otherwise incomprehensible in the eighteen years' reign of Napoleon, who was a man of remarkable cleveness, becomes clear as day when it is pointed out that he was constantly forced by the Italian Carbonari to embark upon enterprises and to adopt measures disadvantageous prises and to adopt measures dicadvantageous in every respect to France, but calculated to benefit Italy.

A NIHILISTIC GRAND-DUKE. In Russia the Grand-duke Nicholas Constan-

tinovitch, who was banished to Siberia for stealing his mother's jewels and the sacramental gems of the imperial chapel at St. Petersburg, in order to present them to an American adventuress, a Mrs. Hattie Blackford, of Philadelphia, was on the point of being pardoned and rehabilitated in 1885, when the fact was suddenly brought to light that he was affiliated to the Nihilist society, and that he had actually married a female Nihilist, a daughter of the Postmaster of Tashkent, who was one of the leaders of the movement. The result was that instead of being set at liberty he was sentenced to close detention for the remainder of his life. His father, the immensely clever Grand-duke Constantine, was likewise implicated in the Nihilist movement. But that was during the lifetime of his chivalrous brother, Alexander II. The latter, or reselving from the Chief of Police the documovement. But that was during the methods of his chivairous brother, Alexander II. The latter, on receiving from the Chief of Police the documentary proofs of the guilt of his brother, handed them to him, and embracing him affectionately, exclaimed, "I do not believe in them. Constantine." Moreover, one should never forget that had it not been for this secret society known as the Nihilists, Russia would to-day be enjoying the inestimable benefits of a fullfledged constitution, and of a popular form of government similar to that of the other civilized nations of the world. For the ukase conferring these concessions upon the people was already drawn up, had been signed by the Chancellor and ministers, had been stamped with the imperial seal, and was about to receive the final signature of the Czar, which was all that was needed to convert the decree into the law of the land, when, on the very morning of the day that he was to have put his name thereto, he was struck down and blown to pieces in the streets of St. Petersburg by the nytro-glycerine bombs of the Nihilists.

In Austria there are at least a dozen of these

Nihillists.

In Austria there are at least a dozen of these secret societies, which seriously hamper the action of the government and its policy, the best known being probably the "Omladina" in Bohemia and the "Italia Irredenta" of the southern provinces. It was a member of the former who attempted, about three years ago, to wreck the train on which the Emperor of Austria was travelling to Prague, while men affiliated with the "Italia Irredenta," which is extensively represented in Italy, are responsible for at least two out of the four attempts made upon the life of King Humbert, the last one being the work of a native of Artena, which is renowned throughout Europe as quite the most wicked spot on the face of the globe, a reputation which has been enjoyed for no less than eight centuries. In India the action of the British authorities was for a long time paralyzed by the secret society In Austria there are at least a dozen of these for a long time paralyzed by the secret society of Thugs, which was finally suppressed, mainly through the cleverness and activity of the gal-



CHAMPION CHLOE.

country. . All the dogs with which his kennels were started were imported from France, where Mr. Trevor keeps an agent permanently to look out for new and valuable animals, such as the three which have just arrived. The Meadowmere dogs have carried off nearly all the first prizes in their classes for several years at the bench shows in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Providence, Saratoga, Baltimore and other cities in this country, besides Canadian trophies as well. Last season the animals which Mr. Trevor sent over for the Paris Dog Show took all the prizes there. He expects to have exhibits at both

the French and English shows next year, Until three or four years ago not much general interest was taken in the poodle in America. The classes devoted to this breed at the dog shows were considered rather unimportant, and were so, in point of fact, because they presented only a few creditable specimens. Up to that time the cordedcoated poodles were almost the only ones seen, and it was considered that the long, repy cords, hanging down from the animal's head, neck and back, so that they often quite concealed his legs and actually trailed on the ground, were indispensable marks of a valuable dog. The few specimens whose hair showed a tendency to crisp up in soft, short curls were not highly regarded, and were indeed at that time rather nondescript in character, their coats being neither perfect cords nor perfect curls. DEVELOPING THE CURLY COATED DOGS.

But Mr. Trevor and H. H. Hunnewell, jr., of Boston, at once interested themselves in developing and improving the curly coated variety, Mr. Trevor confining his attention to black poodies, and Mr. Hunnewell preferring the browns. It is only with the blacks, which are generally admitted to be much superior to either the brown or white breed, that this article is concerned. It has been maintained that the corded and curly poodles are in reality the same variety, and that if the hair on any poodle were allowed to grow and were prop-erly cared for it would give the long, ropelike cords. This has been since proved to be a mistake, because there are in the Meadowmere Kennels dogs whose coats have never been clipped or curled, and the hair forms short, natural ringlets,

which never lengthen into cords The growing interest in poodles has led to the formation recently of the Poodle Club of America, which has now twenty-two members, on the threshold of its career. Its officers are Henry G. Trevor, New-York, president; Charles D. Bernheimer, New-York, vice-president; Z. T. Baker, New-York, secretary and treasurer. These offi-cers, together with Frank S. Witherbee, Port Henry, N. Y., and H. H. Hunnewell, Wellesley,

Mass., form the Executive Committee. The club is devoted to the interests of both the corded and curly poodles, in black, brown and white. Among the judging points which it has adopted for black poodles, under Mr. Trevor's supervision, some of the most important are given here.

A POODLE'S POINTS OF EXCELLENCE. A large share of attention is paid to the animal's coat, this point counting 20 per cent in the general decision. It should be of a jet-black, glossy color, and, if curly, the ringlets should be thick and close, the hair having a silky texture. In the corded-coated dogs, the cords should be strong and thick, hanging in long, ropy strands. The head is another important point, counting 20 per cent in the judging. It ought to be rather long, and the skull large, leaving plenty of room for the brain power for which the poodle is celebrated; between the eyes it should be wide and have a slight peak, and the parts over the eyes ought to be arched. The muzzle of a good poodle is long and tapering, being neither too thick nor too deep. The nose is large and black, with wide, open nostrils, and the roof of the mouth black. The eyer ought to be of medium size, rather dark, and with a bright, intelligent expression, and they should be set at right angles with the line of the face The ears must be long, set on low and close to the

cheek, and covered thickly with curis or cords. The legs and feet, which form the next considera tion, are credited with 15 per cent. The forelegs should be perfectly straight, and muscular and seshould be perfectly straight, and muscular and set, as the fanciers say, on "racing ines"; they should be just long enough to raise the body well from the ground. The hindlegs should also be muscular and fairly bent. The feet ought to be strong and slightly spread and the weight should rest well on the toes. Another 15 per cent is allowed for the "general appearance" of the animal. By this is meant that he should look strong, active, stylish meant that he should look strong, active, stylish and intelligent, and that he should be symmetrically proportioned in every way. The remaining 20 per cent of the total of points is divided among the neck and chest, which should be strong, with the latter fairly deep; the back and loins, which must be rather long, and muscular without being fat, and the tail, which should be carried well up in the air and be from three to five inches in length.

A BREED OF HIGH INTELLIGENCE.

A BREED OF HIGH INTELLIGENCE.

As to the poodle's mental qualities their excellence has been recognized longer than have the proper physical points of the breed. Every one is lence has been recognized longer than have the proper physical points of the breed. Every one is familiar with the trick poodies of the circus and of travelling showmen. Not only do the little creatures pick up all instruction quickly, but they seem to take a genuine delight in exhibiting their eleverness in public. They have the true spirit of the actor, and are as proud of applause as any player on the stage. Often they originate little tricks and games of their own, and in such instances the trainer immediately takes advantage of this faculty and teaches them to do by word of command the thing which they have already volunteered as their own invention. Mr. Trevor says that in his opinion the poodle is the most intelligent of all the many breeds of dogs. It has proved an excellent watchdog, and is constantly gaining in favor, because of its affectionate nature, as a household pet.

Among the most famous animals of the Meadowmere Kennels, Milo, the champion of America, heads the list. He may even lay claim to the championship of the world, for both here and in France, which are the only two countries producing the breed in its perfection, he has been considered the finest black poodle ever exhibited. He is now nine years old, which is rather an advanced age for a show dog, and he was retried from competition after this year's show, where he won first prize in the Challenge Class, and another special prize. His record in former years at New-York shows includes one first prize in 1803, and three firsts, in different classes, in 1834. Besides these, he has taken first honors at exhibitions almost too numerous to count in all the other large cities which give prominence to bench shows.

MILO'S LIFE HISTORY.

MILO'S LIFE HISTORY.

Milo was born in Paris, of championship stock, in 1888, and was brought here by Mr. Trevor in 1889. He has a long, clean-cut head, a beautifully proportioned body, and his curly coat is perfect in form. His intelligence and faithfulness have caused

portioned body, and his curly coat is perfect in form. His intelligence and faithfulness have caused Mr. Trevor to take him away from the kennels and keep him as his pet house dog. He is not yet really old, according to the length of life of poodles-fourteen or fitteen years-but it was thought best to retire him before age began to rob in the poodle. The life of the championship prizes which she has won in her class is also a long one, including several in New-York and a multitude of others in different cities all over the country. She has a beautiful head, the lines of which are clean and sharp, and an observer is struck at once by the general grace and symmetry of her slender body. Her coat rivals Milo's in silkiness and curliness. Dinah is a sister of Chice, and her prizes are almost if not quite as many. These three dogs—Milo, Chica and curliness. Dinah is a sister of Chice, and her prizes are almost if not quite as many. These three dogs—Milo, Chica and Curliness. Dinah is a sister of Chice, and her prizes are almost if not quite as many. These three dogs—Milo, Chica and curliness. Dinah is a sister of this year, however, a new contestant has peared in Mirza, imported not long ago from France. She has we first prize, hall the shows his eason—in this city, Boston, Chicago and Gr. Trevor is uncertain, and since Milo's exhibited, and she is likely the coated poodle, which belongs especially to that the country of the condition of the prize of the black, curly coated poodle, which belongs especially to that the country of the condition of the championship for several dates back somewhat further than that. He says it was through relatives in France that he was first attracted to the merits of the black, curly coated poodle, which belongs especially to that the coated poodle, which belongs especially to that

HE WANTED NO WEEPING.

From The Chicago Post

From The Chicago Post.

She was a dainty little thing, and the old gentleman appeared to be prepossessed in her favor right from the start, but there was evidently something that made him pause.

"Look here." he said, in his blunt fashion. "I like you and your references are all right. You run the typewriter as if you knew all there is to know about it, and you don't look like a girl who would be sick every third day and want to get away an hour or two early all the rest of the time; but before I engage you I want to have a clear understanding with you on one subject."

"Yes, sir," she replied, looking at him inquiringly.

ingly.
"Of course," he explained, "I expect you will be perfectly satisfactory, but if you are not there must be no doubt about my right to discharge you." "Certainly not."
"If I want you to go I'll just have one of the clerks put a note on your desk or leave it with the cashler for you, and you're to take that as final."
"Naturally," she said, looking at him in some

surprise.
"You're not to enter any protest or file any objections," he persisted, "and most of all you're not

"Why—I suppose I can ask you why"—
"Why—I suppose I can ask you why"—
"You can't ask me a thing," he broke in. "If
you get a note asking you to quit you're just to
put on your things and walk out without a whimper
or question of any kind. Is that understood?"
"It is," she replied.
"Have I your promise to live up to that agreement?" ment?"
"You have. But it is such an extraordinary request that I-I"—
"Young woman," said the old man impressively,
"Young woman," said the old man impressively,

"I've been in business here for fifty years, and up



SKETCH BY MORTIMER MENPES.
(By permission of John Lane.)

to the time woman got a good foothold in the business world I was in the habit of engaging and discharging clerks as seemed to me best from the standpoint of my business. In an unguarded moment, however, I was induced to hire a young woman to run a typewriter for me, and after I had found that she wasn't satisfactory to me it took me over eight weeks to discharge her. I left a note on her desk and she promptly came in and wept on mine. I turned the job over to various subordinates, but each time she came into my private office to do her weeping, and inside of a week she had the whole force wrought up to a point where business was being neglected and she was still drawing salary just the same. Woman in business may be all right, but when it comes to getting her out of business somebody else can have the job. However, if you'll make a solemn promise to go without a single weep if you don't suit, I'll try you."

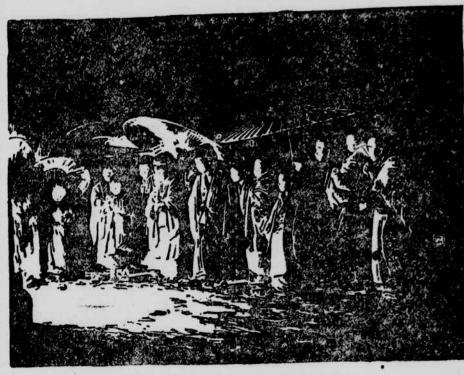
AN ORIENTAL ARTIST.

MORTIMER MENPES HAS EARNED THE

TITLE BY HIS SYMPATHETIC TREATMENT OF JAPANESE SUBJECTS.

Mr. Mortimer Menpes is an artist who has had an interesting development. It must be fully ten seem to find the failed to make any impression on the public. This was not because he did not do good work. On the contrary, his art was worth serious attention from the start. But somehow it seemed to hang fire so far as the public was concerned. Recently he has conquered with a will all all the old indifference. As an etcher he has shown a brilliant command of line, and his work with the brush is vivid and artisted in color. Especially has Mr. Menpes, through his long identification with Oriental themes, irrepreted them with genuine insight and asympathy. His pictures are full of the life of Japan, full of its atmosphere and movement. This is emphasized by a writer in "The International Studio," from which the accompanying illustrations are taken. Writing of Mr. Menpes and his work this chronicler says:

"What he has chiefly concerned himself with this time has been a certain aspect of the life of people. He has been studying the Japanese at work, at play and in some of their ceremonial work, at play and in some of their ceremonial on the people. He has been studying the Japanese at work, at play and in some of their ceremonial on the play has been studying the Japanese at work, at play and in some of their ceremonial on the play has been studying the Japanese at work, at play and in some of their ceremonial on the play has been studying the Japanese at work, at play and in some of their ceremonial on the play has been studying the Japanese at work, at play and in some of their ceremonial on the play has the people. He has been studying the Japanese at work, at play and in some of their ceremonial on the play has the people in the play has the poople, the poople, the poople, the poople, the poople in the play has the play has the poople. The play has the play has the play has the poople in the play has the



"THE FORGE"-BY MORTIMER MENPES.

observances, and he has painted them as he has seen them at home. He presents them vividiy, among all their most characteristic surroundings, and busy with various occupations and sports. How much picturesqueness there is everywhere in the country these studies show in a manner that admits of no question. Whatever a native of Japan may be doing he is, consciously or unconsciously, a fit subject for pictorial record. His workshop provides him with a background that is as complete as any artist could wish; his amusements are always arranged so as to afford as much delight for the eye as relaxation for mind and body, and in the ordinary commonplaces of his life he never forgets the need to respect those asthetic obligations which have become the tradition of his country.

"It is especially the absence of anything sordid or ugly which makes all these pictures and drawings that Mr. Menpes has gathered together so full of charm. There is nothing in them which we feel would be better omlitted, or that we would like to see discretity softened off by a little gontle reserve. On the contrary, it is their strength and reality that attract our attention even before we have had time to realize how much of beauty there is



OSAKA-BY MORTIMER MENPES. (By permission of John Lane.)

in the subjects with which they deal. As interpretations of character they are excellent, well understood and clearly expressed, and they have the particular appropriateness that comes from judicious selection of the most suitable and significant material. Whether he is depicting the quaint personality of a Japanese c'tid, the more persuasive charm of developing womanhood or the ruggedness of age, he leaves out of his statement nothing that is needed to complete his meaning, and yet he exaggerates no salient feature nor insists upon forcing out of proportion details which are indispensable parts in a scheme of exact interpretation. It would be so easy, if once he allowed himself to forget the right point of view from which Japanese æstheticism should be treated, to introduce an element of caricature into the representation of a life which has such a marked and special character; it would be possible even to debase into ugliness the curious individuality of his sitters if he committed the mistake of considering minor peculiarities as of more moment than general effect.

"Mr. Menpes proves by his success the truth of In the subjects with which they deal. As interprewhich has such a marked and such as surprised at the content of the curtain?"

"On the Japanese affect a very elaborate dropeurain?"

"Oh, dear, no! It is a very simple affair. The material is mere cotton staff, and the painting on it, perhaps of some chrysanthemums or some decorative scheme of color, is always of bold design. But there is no attempt at realism. Then their light may to allow the influence of local conviction to affect him as much as possible. He must err, if at all, in the direction of pilability, and be prepared to surrender almost entirely his European notions of art."

A CHAT TO THE DRAMA IN

prised that he should be playing a female part, but prised that he should be playing a female part, but in Japan the sexes are not mixed in the companies. At some theatres the company is entirely composed of men, and at another, and at generally an inferior class of house of entertainment, only women are engaged. As a matter of fact, I think I may say that there is not a thoroughly good actress in the whole of Japan. The plays themselves may generally be classed under the head of dramas and melodramas. I was surprised at the attention paid to rehearsing. All seemed to be pretty well letter-perfect. I am told that Danjero is most particular on this head. No, he doesn't 'make up' much."

"Mr. Menpes proves by his success the truth of the contention that it is necessary for an artist who would paint Japan in the right way to allow the influence of local conviction to affect him as much as possible. He must err, if at all, in the direction of plaintility, and be prepared to surrender almost entirely his European notions of art."

ART AND THE DRAMA IN JAPAN.

A CHAT WITH MR. MORTIMER MENPES.

From The Sketch.

After the absence of nearly a year, principally spent in Kloto, Mr. Mortimer Menpes has Just returned to town with quite a gailery of paintings and sketches illustrative of the life and scenery of Japan, which will be more than to make the proved most attractive to the fashionable world interested in art, Mr. Menpes will undubtedly excite renewed interest in a country owning an art history of almost immemorial extent, not alone by the freshness of his subjects, but by his novel treatment in technique.

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I found Mr. Which enables more important works, if I may venture to say so," remarked the well-known extention of the very work of the country own to be judged from old some provided provided the provided provided provided the provided provided provided provided provided provided provided provided provided